(b) From data on coverage of population in metropolitan cities with sanitation facility in 1991 and 1994 (given below), it is clear that the standard of sanitation has not deteriorated.

Name of City	% of population covered with sanitation	
	1991	1994
Hyderabad	59.17%	59%
Bangalore	84.83%	84.8%
Bombay	91.0%	91.0%
Madras	88.0%	88.0%
Calcutta	55.15%	55.1%
Delhi	78.18%	78.1%

(c) Out of the limited Central sector outlay for urban water supply and sanitation, a major portion is being earmarked and utilised for convertingdry latrines into^ sani-try latrines and for constructing new latrines where none existed before. A Central Act called 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, has been enacted to prevent the construction of new dry latrines.

Damaged Government Quarters in Delhi

1630. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) What is the number of Government quarters in Delhi which have been declared damaged by CPWD authorities, during the last three years, type-wise/area-wise;

(b) what is the number of such quarters which have been repaired and cleared for allotment during the said^period, type-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some quar-ers have been declared as 'damaged' and are being illegally occupied by CPWD engineers/staff: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Type-I 78 Quarters, Type-II 783 quarters, Type-HJ 22 quarters, Type-IV 2 quarters, Type-V & above 2 Bungalows.

I (b) Type-I 21 quarters, Type-II 1 quarter' Type-Ill 3 quarters, Type-IV 1 quarter.

(c) and (d) The CPWD have reported that some of the quarters declared damaged have been allotted temporarily to their staff at their risk. The licence fee is recovered for these quarters from the temporary allottees.

Sustainable Supply of Safe Drinking Water

1631. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT bepleasedtostate:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any proposal to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to every habitation in the couttry by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan :

(b) if so, what are the other major objectives of Government on the water supply front particularly for the eradication of guinea worm, problems like excess fluoride, brackishness, iron and arsenic in drinking water and quality inallthevillages;and

(c) whether Government are aware of the constraints of financial resources to achieve these objectives; if so, whether large assistance from Central Government and external support agencies would be provided to States like Rajasthan and Orissa in particular and other States in the country; if so, the details thereof indicating the budgetary provisions mad, during 1994-95 and by the end of Eiggth Five Year Plan period so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Supply of safe drinking water in urban and rural areas is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government is providing technical guidance and financial assistance under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including Centrally sponsored AR WSP and AUWSP. The main objective of the VIII Plan is to provide potable drinking water facilities *to* all habitants with no source and to upgrade/augment the facilities in partially covered habitations.

For the urban water supply and sanitation sector it was assessed that the outlay of Rs. 23634 crores would be required to which 14060 crores would be required for urban water supply sector alone, in order to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to the urban population by the end of the 8th Plan. However, due to resource crunch, the provision made is only Rs. 5494.28 crores under the State Plan and Rs. 263 crores under the Central Plan for the entire urban water supply and sanitation sector. As such sustainable supply of safe drinking water to the entire urban population in the country by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan would not be possible.

(b) The other major objectives of the Govt, are to eradicate gulneaworm, control fluorosis, remove brackishness, control excess iron and arsenic, and to improve the operation and maintenance of water supply system by Involving the local communities panchayats etc. It is proposed to provide water quality testing laboratory in every district of the country. For habitations affected with quality problems, potable drinking water is supplied through treatment plants or alternative safe sources.

(c) The Government is aware of the financial constraints. The Plan outlay has been stepped up from Rs. 1201 crore under the Central sector and Rs. 2253 crore under the State sector MNP in the VII Plan to Rs. 5100 crore and Rs. 4954.52 crore respectively in the VIII Five Year Plan. The outlay it being stepped up on year to year basis as may be seen from the following table.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	RGNDWM/ARWSP		MNP	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure
1992-93 . . .	460.00	483.66	804.83	799.19
1993-94 . . .	740.00	583.58	913.00	876.16
1994-95 Upto Oct. .	890.00	*494.00	906.58	325.66

*Release
RGNDWM : Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water.
ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.
AUWSP : Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme.
MNP : Minimum Needs Programme.

Within the above constraints assistance to States including Rajasthan and Orissa is being increased on year to year basis .

DDA's New Pattern Scheme, 1979

1632. SHRI O. P. KOHLI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had floated a scheme called New Pattern Scheme in 1979 to provide residential houses to the registrants within 3-4 years of the scheme: 211-15

(b) whether the DDA has not fulfilled it« commitment towards the registrants even after lapse of nearly 15 years and have instead raised the prices 10—12 times and reduced the area of the flats :

(c) If so, whether these acts are unfair and violative of MRTP Act and if so, whether there is any proposal to ask the MRTP Commission to look into the same and rescue the registration from being cheated:

(d) if not, the reasons therefor : and

(e) whether Government are aware thai the MRTP Commission is looking into similar matters of Rajasthan Housing Board ?